

changing the student culture of our Nation, teaching kids to break their code of silence in order to save lives.

Scores of other campaign accomplishments include a parent information program, a network of 24-hour report hotlines across the country, and continued research on the problem of school violence. While there remains much work to be done, the accomplishments of the Ribbon of Promise campaign are very real. But the best result of their work is the safe return of students at the end of each schoolday.

Oregon continues to mourn for the victims of the Thurston shooting. But we also have hope that through the efforts of this outstanding organization, further violence in our State has been prevented. I thank all the volunteers and staff of this great campaign and designate the Ribbon of Promise as a Health Care Hero for Oregon.

IN MEMORY OF AL DAVIS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wanted to honor the memory of a member of the congressional family whose life was tragically cut short last month. Albert James Davis, who was the Democratic chief economist at the House Ways and Means Committee, died on May 30.

Mr. Davis had served the Congress with distinction since 1984, first as a senior economist with the Democratic staff of the House Budget Committee, then as chief economist for that committee, and finally as chief economist for the Ways and Means Committee.

Although Mr. Davis never worked in the U.S. Senate, his death is a profound personal and professional loss for many Members and staff of the Senate. Mr. Davis was a highly respected and much loved member of the group of policy experts who work largely behind the scenes to provide Members of Congress with information about the policies they are considering. Many Senate staff—and many members of my Budget Committee staff—had worked with Mr. Davis, either directly in the House or through bicameral staff meetings and frequent phone conversations. And although few knew it, many Senators benefitted from Mr. Davis's knowledge and wisdom because of the frequent use made by Senate staff of insightful memos and analyses of important issues that Mr. Davis graciously shared with them.

He was one of the leading experts in the country on issues involving taxes and entitlement programs. Just as important as his deep understanding of these complex issues was his ability to express his thoughts about them in a simple, straightforward way that others—congressional staff, the press, and Members of Congress—could understand. And he could do it in a gracious and humorous way that did not betray any impatience with a listener who might be a little slow to grasp what was being explained.

Mr. Davis was a committed Democrat, but he was more committed to

honest and intelligent analyses of the issues. You could count on him to give you the straight scoop about any issue. He would not fudge the facts just to fit his personal policy preferences. When my staff gave me information from Al Davis, I knew I could rely on it.

The combination of respect and affection that many members of the Senate family had for Al Davis is a testament to his intelligence, his ability, and his huge and warm heart. The Senate was considering the conference report on the reconciliation tax bill when it became known that Mr. Davis was not likely to recover. The sense of sorrow and loss felt by Senate staff on the floor that day was immense. For many of those staff, it was hard to imagine not being able to pick up the phone to ask Al about an issue. They understood the quality of reporting on tax and entitlement issues would be diminished because Al would not be around to explain a complicated issue in a way that the average reader or listener could understand. And they keenly felt the loss of a unique and wonderful person. Many people in the Senate family were touched by Al—benefitted from his knowledge and wisdom and were lucky enough to consider him a friend. He will be greatly missed.

APPOINTMENT OF TIMOTHY A. EICHORN TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues my congratulations to Timothy A. Eichhorn, who on February 25, 2003, was named by the Senate to receive an appointment as a grade of lieutenant colonel to the U.S. Air Force.

I have known the Eichhorn family for many years, and I am pleased to join his family and friends in congratulating Timothy on this momentous occasion. This appointment is clearly a testament to his hard work, dedication, and enthusiasm for military service.

In a time when U.S. Armed Forces are deployed around the world, I am pleased to know that outstanding individuals, such as Timothy Eichhorn, have been called to public service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today in tribute to Wind Cave National Park on the occasion of the park's centennial anniversary.

Nestled in the southeast corner of the Black Hills of South Dakota and adjacent to Custer State Park, Wind Cave has a rich and colorful history that has informed and educated generations of people from around the world.

Wind Cave was established as a national park by President Theodore Roosevelt on January 3, 1903, as the

Nation's seventh national park and the first one created to protect a cave. It was designated as a National Game Preserve on August 10, 1912.

But Wind Cave's history is recorded as part of Black Hills history from the time Native Americans told stories of holes in the ground that blow wind. The first recorded discovery of Wind Cave dates to 1881 when Jesse and Tom Bingham were first attracted to the cave by a whistling noise. As the story goes, wind was blowing out of the cave entrance with such force it blew off Tom's hat. A few days later, when Jesse returned to show the phenomena to some friends, he was astonished to find the wind had changed directions and his hat was sucked into the cave.

Since that time, notable visitors have included Charlie Crary, the first person reported to enter the cave; J.D. McDonald, whose family gave the first cave tours and sold cave formations to J.D.'s son, Alvin; Alvin McDonald, who was the first explorer of the cave and who kept a diary and map of his findings; and "Honest John" Stabler who formed a partnership with the McDonalds to develop the first passages and staircases into Wind Cave. Indeed, the early history of the cave was plentiful and colorful.

William Jennings Bryan and Governor Lee visited the cave in 1892. That same year, one of the first attractions was put on display. For a quarter, visitors could come to the cave and view a 'petrified man' that had been found north of the cave. Over the years, visitors would come to view the natural attractions Wind Cave would have to offer.

Captain Seth Bullock became the cave's first supervisor in 1902, with George Boland serving as the area ranger. South Dakota Congressman Eben W. Martin was instrumental in the designation of Wind Cave as a national park. General John J. Pershing visited in 1910 and took important cave room readings with his pocket aneroid barometer. In 1914, Ester Cleveland Brazell was a ranger guide at the Cave, possibly making her the first woman to hold the title of ranger in the National Park Service. Walt Disney and other film and video companies have produced films in the park and countless rolls of film have been shot by amateur photographers for display in home movies and scrapbooks.

Today, Wind Cave has more than 108 miles of explored and mapped passages, making it the fourth-longest cave in the United States and sixth longest in the world. Well over 5.5 million people have visited Wind Cave over the past 100 years.

The first major improvements in the park were accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Wind Cave was one of many important projects CCC workers developed in South Dakota. Many of the projects can still be seen today, including roads, the entrance to the cave, concrete stairs in the cave and the elevator building and shaft.

By 1935, the game preserve became an integral part of Wind Cave National Park. Bison, elk, and pronghorn became staples of the visitor experience, and the park's boundaries were expanded in 1946 to over 28,000 acres.

Wildlife management was a main priority and key challenge in the 1950s and 1960s as herds grew and restoration and management of native grasses, exotic plant species, and animal herds became a main focus.

The unique blend of wildlife and aesthetic beauty on the park's surface, combined with the beautiful cave formations, extensive passageways, and informative guided tours beneath the surface provide the general public with a wonderful Black Hills experience and one that provides young people with a unique learning opportunity. Visitors can take in such attractions as Lincoln's Fireplace, Petrified Clouds, Devil's Lookout, Roe's Misery, Sampson's Palace, Queen's Drawing Room, the Bridge of Sighs, Dante's Inferno, and the Garden of Eden.

I want to commend the 18 superintendents who have served Wind Cave National Park, including current superintendent Linda Stoll, for their leadership and excellent stewardship of the park over the past 100 years. I also want to applaud the dedication and commitment of the park's staff over the years, from rangers and administrative staff to tour guides and custodians. All of them have partnered to ensure the visiting public's experience at Wind Cave is a memorable one. Wind Cave National Park is one of the jewels in the Black Hills crown of tourism destinations. Over the years, it has been a privilege for me to work on infrastructure needs and issues of importance involving Wind Cave National Park.

From earthquakes, floods and fires to the occasional lost spelunker, Wind Cave has come a long way since the 'Petrified Man' displays and 25-cent tours. Wind Cave today offers a complete visiting and educational experience for people of all ages. The ever-expanding cave continues to excite and astonish scientists, cave surveyors, spelunkers, and the general public. I wish to congratulate Wind Cave National Park on its centennial anniversary and encourage everyone to visit the beautiful Black Hills of South Dakota and Wind Wave National Park.●

RECOGNIZING KAREN McCANN ON HER RETIREMENT

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to an exceptional educator from my home State of Michigan. On June 12, Karen McCann will retire after 24 years in public education. Karen's creativity and dedication to her students has deeply enriched the lives of thousands of young people throughout Michigan.

Karen has been an innovative and enthusiastic teacher throughout her 24-year career as an educator in the

Michigan public school system. While working in the Farmington schools and Troy schools with students from 4th through 9th grades, she has prided herself on developing new methods of engaging and motivating her students. She truly cares about her students' overall well-being and strives to create an environment that fosters curiosity and challenges students to apply what they have learned to life outside the classroom.

Karen's commitment to Michigan's children has been demonstrated in many ways throughout her long and distinguished career. She has received numerous awards including the Detroit News' My Favorite Teacher Award and has been nominated for several others, including the Disney American Teacher Award, the Newsweek/WDIV Outstanding Teacher Award, and is currently under consideration for the JASON Foundation for Education's Hilda E. Taylor Award. She has earned such distinguished honors because of the heartfelt respect and admiration of her peers, students, and parents.

During the past 7 years, Karen McCann has served as a Michigan JASON Teacher Mentor. The JASON Project is a program designed to foster interest in natural sciences through imaginative hands-on experiences. She has carefully created new and exciting opportunities for students to expand their knowledge beyond the classroom by integrating a variety of activities with the general curriculum established by the Troy School District. For example, she has designed field trips and coordinated guest speakers to enhance her students' learning experiences and also created a series of after-school programs entitled "JASON U" to enrich her students' lives beyond the normal schoolday. In addition, Karen has arranged exciting new opportunities for continuing professional development in the form of seminars for teachers throughout the State of Michigan.

Michigan's children have been touched by Mrs. McCann's genuine interest and unwavering desire to provide a meaningful learning experience. I have no doubt that Karen's contributions to Michigan's public schools will continue to foster innovation in the future. I am confident my colleagues will join me in offering our heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Karen McCann and in wishing her well in her retirement.●

TRIBUTE TO BURKE MARSHALL

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a life spent in pursuit of the highest American ideals. Burke Marshall, a wonderful man, a frontline soldier in the battle for civil rights, and a deeply respected resident of Connecticut, died Monday, June 2 at the age of 80. I am honored to have known him and occasionally benefited from his wise counsel.

Burke became assistant attorney general for civil rights in the Kennedy

Administration in 1961, just 7 years after the Brown v. Board of Education decision had declared "separate but equal" schools to be unconstitutional. On paper, in the annals of the law, things were changing. But in practice, on the streets and in the schools, those who suffered under Jim Crow knew that America was still defaulting on its promissory note. Segregation was still fierce. America was still failing to live up to its founding principles.

During his tenure, Burke worked tirelessly to desegregate public facilities in the South. In 1961, he helped craft the Government's ban on segregation in interstate travel. In 1962, he played a central role in the maneuvering that led to the admission of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi, the first black student to pass through the gates of that school. In Birmingham in 1963, he negotiated a settlement between civil rights activists and the city's business community that helped bring the city back from the brink of violence. And in 1964, he helped shape the landmark Civil Rights Act, which would outlaw discrimination in public accommodations nationwide.

During his tenure, Burke Marshall traveled throughout the South, persuading local authorities to desegregate bus stations, train stations, airports. This wasn't glamorous work. It took patience and persistence, clarity and courage. But without that patience, persistence, clarity, and courage, America would have stalled. America would have regressed. America would not have grown into the great Nation, full of hope and opportunity for people of all races and backgrounds, that it increasingly is today.

Looking back, reading history books, some might think the civil rights movement was inexorable or its outcome inevitable. After all, the justice of the cause now seems so obvious. But in those days, nothing was for granted. Advancing civil rights was a struggle. Young people were being beaten by mobs; fire hoses and dogs were being turned on peaceful protestors. Many defenders of segregation would stop at nothing to stop the march of social progress.

The only reason we were able to build a better country was because of the extraordinary heroism of ordinary people, and because of the difficult decisions made every day by people like Burke Marshall. He chipped away at the evil of Jim Crow and helped open the floodgates so that, as the Bible said, justice could begin to flow like water, and righteousness, like a mighty stream.

Justice isn't yet flowing like a mighty river in America, nor is righteousness flowing like a mighty stream. We still have hills to climb, as Dr. King might say, before we reach the mountaintop. But thanks to the foothold that people like Burke Marshall have given us, we have the ability to keep climbing. We can see the summit. And